IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 61-121 without prejudice to resubmission.

Please add claims 122-152 as follows:

122. (New) A method for preventing or remedying an affliction in humans or animals selected from the group consisting of bacterial infections, viral infections, fungal infections and diseases caused by endotoxins, comprising the step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal.

123. (New) The method according to claim 122, wherein said affliction is an infection.

124. (New) The method according to claim 123, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

125. (New) A method according to claim 123, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

126. (New) The method according to claim 123, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

127. (New) The method according to claim 126, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

128. (New) The method according to claim 127, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

129. (New) The method according to claim 128, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

130. (New) The method according to claim 126, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

131. (New) The method according to claim 126, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

132. (New) The method according to claim 126, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

133. (New) The method according to claim 123, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.

134. (New) The method according to claim 133, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

135. (New) The method according to claim 133,wherein the mixture of water and the hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

136. (New) The method according to claim 123, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

137. (New) The method according to claim 136, wherein the food is an animal feed.

138.(New) The method according to claim 122, wherein said affliction is a disease caused by endotoxin.

139. (New) The method according to claim 138, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

140. (New) The method according to claim 139, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

141. (New) A method according to claim 139, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

142. (New) The method according to claim 141, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

143. (New) The method according to claim 142, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

144. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

145. (New) The method according to claim 141, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

146. (New) The method according to claim 141, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.

147. (New) The method according to claim 141, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

148. (New) The method according to claim 138, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.

149. (New) The method according to claim 148, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.